വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ വകുപ്പുമന്ത്രി (ശ്രീ. ടി. എം. ജേക്കബ്):

(എ) 683 പേർ.

(ബി) 683 പേർ.

(സി) 142 പേർക്ക്.

(ഡി) ആർക്കും റാങ്ക് കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ല.

(ഇ) ഇല്ല.

ഇടമലയാർ, കല്ലട പദ്ധതികളെപ്പറ്റി പ്രതിപക്ഷ നേതാക്കളുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ട്

*35 [39] ശ്രീ. പി. കുമാരൻ:
,, എം. കെ. കേശവൻ:
,, കെ. ഇ. ഇസ്മയിൽ:

ഡോ. എ. സുബ്ബറാവു: താഴെ കാണുന്ന ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് ധനകാര്യവും നിയമവും വകുപ്പുമന്ത്രി സദയം മറുപടി നൽകുമോ:

(എ) ഇടമലയാർ, കല്ലട എന്നീ പ്രോജക്ട് പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലെ പദ്ധതിപ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ പരിശോധിച്ചതിനുശേഷം പ്രതിപക്ഷനേതാക്കൾ ഒരു റിപ്പോർട്ട് ഗവൺമെന്റിന് സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ;

(ബി) ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആ റിപ്പോർട്ടിലെ വിവരങ്ങൾ എന്തെല്ലാമാണെന്ന് വ്യക്തമാക്കുമോ;

(സി) ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൻമേൽ ഗവൺമെന്റ് എന്തു നടപടിയാണ് സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതെന്ന് വ്യക്തമാക്കുമോ?

ധനകാര്യവും നിയമവും വകുപ്പുമന്ത്രി (ശ്രീ. കെ. എം. മാണി):

(എ) ഉണ്ട്.

(ബി) റിപ്പോർട്ടുകളുടെ കോപ്പികൾ അനുബന്ധമായി വച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.*

(സി) കല്ലടയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ജുഡീഷ്യൽ അന്വേഷണം ആവശ്യമില്ല എന്നാണ് ഗവൺമെന്റ് തീരുമാനം. ഇടമലയാറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ടണലിലെ കോൺക്രീറ്റിന്റെ ഗുണനിലവാരത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ടെസ്റ്റ് റിപ്പോർട്ട് കിട്ടിയശേഷമേ ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ ഒരു തീരുമാനം എടുക്കുകയുള്ളൂ.

എം. എൽ. എ. റോഡുകൾ

*36 [40] ശ്രീ. കെ. കെ. ബാലകൃഷ്ണൻ:
,, സി. കെ. തങ്കപ്പൻ:
,, വി. സി. കബീർ:
,, എ. സി. ഷൺമുഖദാസ്:
,, കെ. പി. രാമൻ: താഴെ കാണുന്ന ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് ഉപമുഖ്യമന്ത്രി സദയം മറുപടി നൽകുമോ:

(എ) എം. എൽ. എ. റോഡ് എന്നപേരിൽ സ്റ്റേറ്റിലാകെ ഏറെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള റോഡുകൾ ആകെ എത്രയുണ്ട്;

*അനുബന്ധം IV

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P.B. Sreenivasan, former Director, Geological Survey of India, K.C.C. Raju, present Director of the Geological Survey of India, M.S. Reddy, Director, Central Water Commission, and the officials of the Kerala State Electricity Board. I also inspected the adit area, inlet area, etc. to ascertain the extent and nature of rock around. I had detailed discussion with the field officers and the Geologists with the aid of construction drawings, geological maps, etc. after site inspection. The following are my observations regarding leakage in response to your letter cited.

(1) The leakage is limited to the inlet area of the tunnel. This leakage could be rectified by extending the steel liner by 60 metres. This will ensure satisfactory performance of the project.

(2) The reason for the leakage is due to nature and thickness of the rock surrounding the tunnel. There is no exact method of calculation in such problems and the steel liner has to be stopped at some point in the tunnel in order to effect maximum economy in time and cost. Due to rising cost, the trend is to take maximum advantage of the rock around the tunnel to resist the pressure. After testing the tunnel, treatment is normaly carried out if the leakage is found excessive.

We do not see any obvious construction defect. However, it is proposed to carry out tests both on concrete and rock.

The remedy has already been indicated above. With these remedial measures, there should be no apprehension for the satisfactory operation of the project.

(Sd.)

M. K. MADHAVAN,
Member (D&R) CWC.

അനുബന്ധം IV

[നക്ഷത്രചിഹ്നമിട്ട ചോദ്യം നമ്പർ 35 (39) കാണുക]

To

The Chief Minister of Kerala,
Trivandrum.

Memmorandum submitted by:—

1. Shri. E.K. Nayanar,
   Leader of the Opposition.
2. Shri. K P. Prabhakaran,
   Leader, C.P.I. Legislature party.

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3. Shri. A.C. Shanmughadas,
   Leader, Congress (S) Legislature party.
4. Shri Baby John,
   Leader, R.S.P. Legislature party.
5. Shri. K. Chandrasekharan,
   Leader, Janatha Party Legislature party.

Sub:—Edamalayar Leaking Tunnel

We visited the Edamalayar H.E. Project on 3-8-1985. The Chairman of the Kerala State Electricity Board, the Member (Technical), the Chief Engineer of the project and other subordinate officers present, accompanied us to the various places, and we had discussions also with them.

It is now conceded that the decision earlier taken to limit steel lining at the commencement of the tunnel to 15 metres length is an error of judgement. There were joints in the rocks for a distance of about 65 metres from place of commencement of tunnel, the rock was weak, and the cover was not that high. Some of these had been noticed as early as 1978-79 by the geologist who came from the geological Survey of India. There were also subsequent inspections and reports of geologists. The suggestion of one geologist that after concreting the inside of the tunnel, grouting be done to strengthen was just taken for its face value, without making a second consultation as to whether steel lining itself for the distance upto about 65 metres should be done or not. It is stated that "risk decision" was taken on the basis of "cost versus safety", and with a view to avoid delay in the execution of the project. This cannot however be correct in view of the fact that the estimate was made only in 1980 and the tender was effected only in October 1982. There was thus enough and more time, for a second consultation, if it was ever thought of seriously.

It goes without saying that steel lining will not be profitable for the contractor. The contractor would like to have much distance of the inside tunnel concreted that is because the steel plates are with the K. S. E. Board themselves, and these are made into tubes for being inserted by the Indian Humane Pipes Limited. Therefore there is only fitting work to be executed. It would appear therefore that there was a deliberate move on the part of the Board to help a possible contractor by limiting the steel lining distance. So this was limited to 15 metres at the entrance to the tunnel. As to whether instructions from above were there have also to be seen.

This is all the more suspiciously like that, in view of the manner in which the contract has been given. There were two tenders in October 1982. One tender was rejected on the opening of the first cover itself because it was found that the tenderer was ineligible. Therefore the second cover relating to the tender amount was not

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opened and so it is not known what is the tender amount. The tender of Shri K. P. Paulose who is the Benamidar for Sajeevan (it is said he is a Kerala Congress man or a particular favourite of the Kerala Congress and the Minister) was ultimately accepted for Rs. 245 lakhs. This is for the water conductor system, viz., the tunnel, which means the inside work in the tunnel. The tunnel itself was formed by workers discharged from Idikki and who were given piece rates directly by the Board. The tender amount of Shri K. P. Paulose was much larger than the estimate amount in 1980, viz., Rs. 117 lakhs. The increase of tender over estimate is 189 per cent. This was a single tender. Normally when there is a single tender, there is a retender. But the Board, possibly because of pressure from above, decided not to have a retender, and negotiated with the single tenderer, a decrease of one per cent was effected, thus reducing the increase over estimate from 189 per cent to 188 per cent. It would appear that 121 lakhs have already been paid to the tenderer-contractor. Of course it is stated that on comparison with the 1982 schedule, the enhancement is by 25 per cent.

It is now stated that for a distance of 45 metres or a little more, steel lining will have to be done. In the 5.2 diameter tunnel, 4.2 diameter steel lining has to be inserted and the vacant space in between has to be filled up with cement mixture. This it is stated will result in a further expenditure of about 40 lakhs of rupees or more.

It is also relevant to notice that as was indicated by one Geologist, grouting had been done. 300 bags of cement were estimated for grouting but actually 10 time more, viz., 3600 bags of cement were used. And yet the grouting has been ineffective.

We went down through the two man-holes on into the tunnel and walked along the entire area which was covered by leaks. We are satisfied that the work has been done in a negligent manner, and the design has been planned in a wrong way. Therefore there is fault of a culpable nature both in design and in execution.

The project as originally estimated in 1976 cost 23 crores, in 1979 it was 46 crores, now on near completion of the project, about 89 crores have been spent. There has been undue and avoidable delay in the matter of execution. This is also to be looked into.

It is necessary that persons who are responsible for this state of affairs are identified and proceeded against. It is also necessary that this state of affairs is not repeated either here or elsewhere. For this

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purpose we are of the view that a judicial enquiry is absolutely essential. There should also be technical assistance provided for the purpose of the judicial enquiry. We request you to act in the public interest and pursue the matter as suggested above.

Yours faithfully

1. E. K. Nayanar Sd.
2. K. P. Prabhakaran Sd.
3. A. C. Shanmughadas Sd.
4. For Baby John Sd.
5. K. Chandrasekharan Sd.

Trivandrum,
6-8-1985.

Copy of Memorandom from Sri E. K. Nayanar and 4 other opposition members of Kerala Legislature Assembly to the Chief Minister of Kerala, Trivandrum.

Sub:—Kallada Dam leakage

We had been to Thenmala on 2-8-1985.

What has surprised us is that not only the Drainage gallery and the Inspection gallery are leaking, but the entire body of the Dam is leaking. We were taken round by the Chief Engineer of the Project and his subordinate officers with whom we had discussions. While a certain percentage of leakage through drainage holes in Drainage gallery and Inspection gallery is permissible, the leakage in this case is very excessive. We went through the drainage gallery, as also the Inspection gallery. It is strange that the Public Accounts Committee which had visited the project a few days earlier was shown only the left side galleries, and the right side galleries were not shown to them. Leakage in the right side galleries is very much h avier than on the Dam's left side galleries. We saw both sides. From the Inspection gallery, pumping is going on to draw out water. So far as the body of the dam is concerned, what we saw was not mere wetting or sweating as the Minister stated on the floor of the Dam, but heavy leakage itself.

The water is being let out of the Dam. Grouting work being done can be effective only if the water level is reduced, it is said to 200 feet. The water level in the Dam is 341.5 feet on the day we saw. Two or three weeks earlier it was 346 odd feet. So in two or three weeks pumping, the reduction in water level is only of about 6 feet. We are unable to conceive that water level could be reduced to 200 feet within three or four months. There will be intermittent rains and there is also the north east monsoon. So effective grouting will not be done.

We understand that lot of fraud and pilferage has occurred in respect of cement utilisation. The indented cement has been taken to the Dam site, but appear to have in part taken back, after paying the

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unloading charges and recording the same, when there has been no unloading actually. It is because of the inadequacy of cement utilisation that there is excess leak in the galleries and there is leakage along whole of the body of the dam also.

The original estimate was 13 crores, later it came to 76 crores. Now 163 crores have been spent in this World Bank Aided Project. The project is unique so far as Kerala is concerned because we have so far only paddy field Oriented Irrigation Projects. In the Kallada Project, as suggested by the World Bank, the paddy field has only low priority, and the Project as a whole is carried on oriented for the first time for cash crops of Kerala which have been given due importance. Yet with all the aid received from the World Bank and the Technical assistance given, this is w. at we saw.

The basement of this Masonry Dam has 150 feet width, and width on the top is 25 feet. The Dam top is at 390 feet, completion now is 387 feet, storage of water is upto 380 feet as proposed in the design. The spillway is yet to be built.

We were told that grouting will be completed within three or four months and afterwards firstly, there will be reduction of water in the two galleries by 90 per cent, and secondly there will be no water at all coming along the body of the Dam. Thus leakage is expected to be completely stopped on the body of the Dam, and leakage will be limitted to 10 per cent as of now in the two galleries. This has to be seen after three or four months.

There is nothing wrong at all with the designing. There is no technical fault at any stage. The only cause of the defect is improper execution, and the question is whether and how and to what extent the defect can be remedied now.

It is just and necessary, we feel, that a judicial enquiry be ordered in the matter of leakage on the Dam and its galleries, viz. leakage on the body of the Dam, and excessive leakage in the two galleries. Technical assistance should be provided for the judicial enquiry. Those who are negligent should be proceeded against. The rectifications have to be done. This sort of bad execution should not be repeated elsewhere. Precautionary steps to avoid such a situation are clearly necessary. Only a judicial enquiry will result in constructive and creative suggestions. We request you therefore to order in terms of the above.

Yours faithfully,

1. E. K. Nayanar (Sd.)
2. K. P. Prabhakaran (Sd.)
   etc. etc.

Trivandrum,
6-8-1985.

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